Declares Main Issue Is: Shall Popular Government Triumph? EXTRA PRECAUTION

THOUSANDS HEAR TAFT SCORED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Former President Addresses Monster Meeting In New York.

(Continued from First Page.)

prepared speech to the extent of saying that he was pleased to be present to explain what he had said at Columbus, for which utterances "alone I would crave or receive support." It mattered little, he continued, what "the fate of one man may be." providing the eternal one man may be," providing the eternal principles for which he strove endured.

Shall the People Rule?

Mr. Roosevelt said, in part: The great fundamental issue now before the Republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is Age the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are, My opponents do not. If you abandon Lincoin's formula, which is government for, of, and by the people, and take one for the people, of the people by a small representative class, I can tell you now who will be the chief exponents of that on our side of the fence. They will be Brothers Barnes and Woodruff. I believe in the right of the people to rule. Our opponents pay lip loyalty to this doctrine; but they show their real beliefs by the way in which they champion every device to make the nominal rule of the people a sham.

"I have went patience with this talk

"I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority, When-ever there is tyranny of the majority, I shall protest against it with all my But we are today sufheart and soul. fering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers and our harbor fronts. A small minor-ity is fattening on the sale of adulter-ated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of mas-ter and servant, the sweatshops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention. The only tyrannies from which men, women and children are suffering in real life are the tyran-

Vested Rights of Privilege.

"No sane man who has been familiar with the Government of this country for the last twenty years will complain that we have had too much of the rule of the majority. The trouble has been of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities and in many localities, there have held public office in the States and in the nation men who have, in fact, served not the whole people but some special class or special interest. I am not thinking only of those special interest. I am not thinking only of those special interests which by grosser methods, by bribery and crime, have stolen from the people. I am thinking as much of their respectable allies and figureheads, who have ruled and legislated and decided as if in some way the vested rights of privilege had a first mortgage on the whole United States, while the rights of all the people were merely an unsecuted dobt. Am I overstating the case?"

There has sprung up, he continued, a feeling among the people as distinguished from the politicians and beneficiaries of special privilege, that when the majority came to rule in fact as well as in theory, the servfar different one-that, at many

beneficiaries of special privilege, that when the majority came to rule in fact as well as in theory, the servants of the people would respond to them more quickly. It was to reach toward this end, he said, that the progressives had formulated certain new "checks and balances" to be applied to special interests and their allies. He mentioned first, the initiative and referendum, and said: "No man would say that it was best to conduct all legislation by direct vote of the people—it would mean the loss of deliberation, of patient consideration—but, on the other hand, no one whose mental arteries have not long since hardened can doubt that the proposed changes are need-

that the proposed changes are needed when the Legislatures refuse to carry out the will of the people. The proposal is a method to reach an undeniable evil."

other than judges. He said: "I have heard no argument advanced against the proposition, save that it will make the public officer timid and always currying favor with the mob. That

less important than to stop those public officers from currying favor with the interests. Certain States may need the recall, others may not; where the term of elective office is short it may be quite needless; but there are occasions when it meets a real evil, and provides a needed check and balance against the special interests."

"The real direct primary, not the New York one," the colonel said, was wholly good for every State. The system of party government he declared a vital and essential part of government, but the leaders should serve and carry out the leaders should serve and carry out the leaders should serve and carry out the will of the party. This theory, he said, is far from the facts, and there was no need of rehearsing "the vulgar theying partnerships of the corporations and the bosses" or to show that real government lies often in the hands of the boss, who is protected from revenge of the voter. The facts that bosses are entrenched and hard to overthrow, he said, "are blots on our political system."

Next the colonel took up the recall

really responsible to the people and is hampered and clogged by the technicalities of impeachment proceedings."

"Undue Process" Clause.

The "undue process" clause of State constitutions, he continued, had often been construed "as if it prohibited the whole people from adopting methods of regulating the use of property so that human life, particularly the lives of the

Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, as follows:

"The police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forthin in ald of what is sanctioned by usage, to or held by the prevailing morality or strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to construct to the property and immediately necessary to construct to the property of the proposed construction should be constructed to limit though I want to emphasize the fact that nothing in the construction should be constructed to limit the property of the proper

amending the Constitution have in actual practice proved wholly inadequate to secure justice in such cases with reasonable speed, and cause intolerable delay and injustice, and those who stand against the changes I propose are champions of wrong and injustice and of tyranny by the wealthy and the strong over the weak and the help-less.

What He Now Proposes.

"So that no man may misunderstand me, let me recapitulate: (1) I am not proposing anything in connection with the Supreme Court of the United States or with the Federal Constitution. (2) 1 am not proposing anything having any connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals. am not speaking of the recall of judges (4) I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the po-lice power, when a State court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the Legislature for the general wel-fare, the question of the validity of the law—which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion—be submitted for final determi-nation to a vote of the people, taken after one time for consideration. And of things, must be better judges of what is the preponderant opinion than the courts, and that the courts should not be allowed to reverse the political

Shows Taft's Position.

"The President of the United States, Mr. Taft, devoted most of a recent speech to criticism of this proposition. He says that it 'is utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being . . . the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny.' By seeds of confusion and tyranny. By this he of course means the tyranny of the majority: that is, the tyranny of the American people as a whole. He also says that my proposal (which, as he rightly sees, is merely a proposal to give the people a real instead of only a nominal chance to construe and amend a State constiinstead of only a nominal chance to construe and amend a State constitution with reasonable rapidity) would make such amendment and interpretation 'depend on the feverish uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities;' and that 'it lays the ax at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees.

Condems It as Oligarchy. "Mr. Taft's position is the position that has been held from the beginning of our Government, although not always so openly held, by a large number of reputable and honorable men who, down at bottom, distrust popular government, and, when they must accept it, accept it with reluctance, and hedge it around with every species of restriction and check and balafact, so as to make the power of the people as limited and as ineffective as possible. Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our Government is and

that the proposed changes are needthat the proposed changes the says that our Government of all the people.

"Essentially defines the issue when the says that our Government of all the people.

"Essentially defines the issue when the says that our Government of all the people.

"Essentially defines the issue when the says that our Government as a government of all of the people by a few of the people.

"Essentially this view differs only in its expression from the view nakedly set forth by one of his supporters, Congressman Campbell, in a public speech in Ne ways currying favor with the mob. That argument means that you can fool all the people all the time, and is an avowal of disbelief in democracy. If it be true-and I believe it is not—it is less important than to stop those public officers from currying favor with the interests. Certain States may need the interests. Certain States may need the fine call, others may not; where the term of elective office is short it may be quite needless; but there are occasions when it meets a real evil, and provides a needed check and balance against the special interests."

"The real direct primary, not the New York one," the colonel said, was wholly the price of admission, but should the price of admission, but should

repeat that many honorable and well meaning men of high character is take this view, and have taken it from the time of the formation of the nation. Easentally this view is that the constitution is a strait jacket, to be used for the struggle for social justice and fair-dealing. The integrity of our judges from Marshall to White and Holmes—and to Cullen and many others in our own State—is a fine page of American history. But—I say it soberly—democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has corruptly found senctuary there; and this judges is a living issue. I would far more willingly trust the whole people to judge such a case than some of high character is take this view, and have taken it from the time of the formation of the native take this view, and have taken it from the time of the formation of the native take this view, and have taken it from the time of the formation of the native take this view, and have taken it from the time of the formation of the native is a fine time of the formation of the native is a strait jacket, to be used for the control of an unruly patient—the people. Now I hold that this view is not only false but mischievous; that our constitution is a strait jacket, to be used for the control of an unruly patient—the people. Now I hold that this view is not only false but mischievous; that our constitution are instruments dedilberate but effective expression of the popular will; that the checks and balances are valuable as far, and only so far, as they accomplish that deliberate but effective expression of the popular will; that the checks and balances are valuable as far, and only so far, as they accomplish that deliberate but effective expression of the popular will; that the checks and balances are valuable as far, and only so far, as they accomplish that deliberate but effective expression of the popular will and of preventing justice.

"Mr. Taft says that a man should vote, not an unworthy and improper construction of our form of government

The Oil penetrates to the sore and inflamed parts, giving quick relief. Trial bottle 10c.; large bottles 25c., 5oc. human life, particularly the lives of the workingman, shall be safer, freer, and happier. He then quoted Justice preponderant opinion of the people (as

"The police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing morality or strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare."

The decision of the court of appeals of this State in the Ives case, which "set aside the will of the majority of the people," he said, "was intolerable," and based on wrong political philosophy. He continued:

"I urge that in such cases where the courts construe the due process clause as if property rights, to the exclusion of human rights, had a first mortgage on the Constitution, the people may, after sober deliberation, vote and finally determine whether the law which the court set aside shall by alid or not. By this method can be clearly and finally ascertained the preponderant opinion of the people which Justice Holmes makes the test of due process in the case of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power. The ordinary methods now in vogue of amending the Constitution have in actual practice proved wholly inadequate to secure justice in such cases with "Take the workmen's compensation act here is New York. The legislators gave us a law in the interest of humanity and decency and fair dealing. In so doing they represented the people, and represented them well. Several judges tional, and the Supreme Court of the na-tion declared a similar law affecting men in interstate business constitu-tional; but the highest court in the State of New York, the court of ap-peals, declared that we, the people of New York, could not have such a law. "I hold that in this case the legisla-lors and the judges alike excupied reptors and the judges alike, occupied representative positions; the difference was merely that the former represented us well and the latter represented us ill.

"Mr. Taft again and again, in quo tations I have given and elsewher hrough his speech, expresses his dis belief in the people when they vote at the poll. In one sentence that the proposition gives 'powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate and prepares the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny. Elsewhere he speaks of the 'feverish uncertainty, and 'unstable determination' of laws by 'temporary and changing majorities,' and again he says that the system I propose 'would result in system I propose 'would result ine system I propose 'would result in suspension or application of consti-tutional guarantees according to popular whim,' which would destroy 'all possible consistency' in constituional interpretation

"Fitful Impulses."

"I should much like to know the exact distinction that is to be made between what Mr. Taft calls 'the fitful impulse of a temporary majority'
when applied to a question as that
I raise and any other question. Remember that under my proposa; to
review a rule of decision by popular
vote, amending or construing, to that
extent, the Constitution, would take
at least two years from the time of
the election of the Lexislature which
passed the act. Now, only four
months elapse between the nomination and the election of a man as
President, to fill for four years the
most important office in the land. In
one of Mr. Taft's speeches he speaks
of 'the voice of the people as coming next to the voice of God.' Apparently, then, the decision of the
people about the Presidency, after
four months' deliberation, is to be
put if after two years of sober
thought they decide that women and
children shall be protected in industry, or men protected from excessive
hours of labor under unhygienic
conditions, or wage-workers compensated when they lose life or limb
in the service of others, then their
decision forthwith becomes a 'whim'
and 'feverish' and 'unstable' and an
exercise of 'the grossest tyranny' and
the 'laying' of the ax to the root of
the tree of freedom.

"If Mr. Taft's language correctly describes such action by the people, then
he himself and all other Presidents
have been elected by 'the fitful impulse
of a temporary majority;' then the
constitution of each State, and the
Constitution of the nation, have been
adopted, and all
amendments. between what Mr. Taft calls 'the fit ful impulse of a temporary majority

have been elected by 'the fitful impulse of a temporary majority;' then the constitution of each State, and the Constitution of the nation, have been adopted, and all amendments thereto have been adopted, by 'the fitful impulse of a temporary majority.' If he is right, it was 'the fitful impulse of a temporary majority' which founded, and another fitful impulse which are and another fitful impulse which per-petuated, this nation.

"Old, Old Dectrine."

This is the old, old doctrine which has been acted upon for thousands of years

doctrine is effect is, and can only be, to make the courts the shield of privilege against popular rights. Naterally, every upholder and beneficiary of crooked privilege loudly applauds the doctrine. It is behind the shield of that doctrine that crooked clauses creep into laws, that men of wealth and power control legislation. The men of wealth who praise this doctrine, this theory, would do well to remember that to its adoption by the courts is due the distrust so many of our wageworkers now feel for the courts I deny that that theory has worked so well that we should continue it. I most earnestly urge that the evils and abuses it has produced cry aloud for rainedy; and the originating it. I most earnestly urge that the evils and abuses it has produced cry aloud for rainedy; and the origination of incomplete to the people and to make the public servant directly responsible to the whole people—and to make the public servant directly.

"Mr. Taft is very much afraid of the tyranny of majorities. For twenty-five years here in New York State, in our efforts to get social and industrial justice, we have suffered from the tyranny of a small minority. We

which is waged in the arena by the professional politicians. Apparently Mr. Campbell ignores the fact that the American people are not mere onlookers at a game, that they have a vital stake in the contest, and that democracy means nothing unless they are able and willing to show that they are their own masters.

"Constitution a Strait Jacket."

"I repeat that many honorable and well meaning men of high character take this view, and have taken it from the time of the formation of the nation. Essentially this view is that the Constitution is a strait jacket, to be case in the bakeshop case, where the courts set aside the law limiting the hours of labor in bakeries—the 'due process' clause again—as in the workmen's compensation act, as in the tenement-house clared to be their fundamental law.

No New Principle Involved.

"I may not always approve of what the persistent majority wants. I might osophy on the bench, the right to process the courts, in such a case as the income tax for instance, is so constitution is a strait jacket, to be

mega

Bronchitis

Difficult

fear expressed of inconsistency on the part of the people seem childish." He spoke of the bar association's proposed constitutional amendment to the effect that nothing in the constitution should be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws, and continued: ws. and continued

laws, and continued:
"They are proposing to appeal from
the highest court of the State to the
people. That is just what I propose to
do; the difference is only one of method. not of purpose; my method will give better results, and will give them more quickly. The Bar Association by its action admits that the In so doing they represented the people, and represented them well. Several judges declared that law constitutional in our state, and several courts in other States declared similar laws constitutional, and the Supreme Court of the national, and the Supreme Court of the national, and the Supreme Court of the national, and the Supreme Court of the nation declared a similar law affecting in his deplates with Douglas Some. announced of the Dred Scott, 'Some-in his debates with Douglas, 'Some-body has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably. Was Lincoln wrong? Was the spirit of the nation that wiped out slavery 'the fitful impulse of a temporary majority?'

How Recall Is Aided.

"Remember I am not discussing the ecall of judges-although I wish it distinctly understood that the recall is a mere piece of machinery to take the place of the unworkable impeachment which Mr. Taft in effecet defends, and which Mr. Taft in effect defends, and that if the days of Maynard ever cane that they do in good faith strive forback again in the State of New York ward toward the light. But when they I should favor it. I have no wish to halt and turn their backs to the light I should favor it. I have no wish to come to it; but our opponents, when they object to all efforts to secure real justice from the courts, are strengthening the hands of those who demand the recall. In a great many States there has been for many years a real recall of judges as regards appointments, promotions, reappointments, and re-elec-tions; and this recall was through the turn of a thumbscrew at the end of long-distance rod in the hands of great interests. I believe that a just judge would feel far safer in the hands of the people than in the hands of those in-

'I stand on the Columbus speed. The "I stand on the Columbus spee...". The principles there asserted are not now, but I believe that they are necessary to the maintenance of free democratic government. The part of my speech in which I advocated the right of the people to be the final arbiters of what is due process of law in the case of statutes cracted for the general welfare will ultimately, I am confident, be recognized as giving strength and support to the

mately, I am confident, he recognized as giving strength and support to the courts instead of being revolutionary and subversive,
"My remedy is not the result of a library study of constitutional law, but of actual and long continued experience in the use of government power to redress social and industrial evils. Again and again express workers for social. and again earnest workers for social justice have said to me that the most serious obstacles that they have en-countered during the many years that they have been trying to save American women and children from destruction in American industry have been the courts. That is the judgment of almost all the social workers I know, and of dozens of parish priests and clergymen, and of every executive and legislator who has been seriously attempting to use Government as a agency for so

cial and industrial betterment "What is the result of this system of judicial nullification? It was acof judicial nullification? It was accurately stated by the court of appeals of New York in the employers' liability case where it was calmiy and judicially declared that the people under our republican government are less free orrect the evils that oppress them than are the people of the monarchies of Europe.

"A Mere Sham Government." "To any man with vision, to any

man with broad and real social sym

pathies, to any man who believes with all his heart in this great democratic "Mr. Taft's position is perfectly clear. It is such a condition is intolerable. It is not government by the people, who are above the people, who cannot be reached by the people, but mere sham government in which the will of the people is constantly defeated. It is out of this experience that m, remedy has come; and let it be tried in this field. who govern them and ought to govern "When, as the result of years of edu-them; and who protect various classes cation and debate, a majority of the of the people from the whole people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer, and have chosen a legislature and Execu-tive pledged to embody that remedy in law, and the law has been finally passed been acted upon sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, for forty years by many men in public and private life, and I am sorry to say by many judges; a doctrine which has, in fact, tended to create a bulwark for privilege, a bulwark unjustly protecting special interests against the rights of the people as a whole.

Uve pledged to embody that remedy in law, and the law has been finally passed and approved. I regard it as monstrous that a bench of judges shall then say to the people: 'You must begin all over aguin. First amend your Constitution (which will take four years); second, for the erection of a branch of the Publication and the Unitary and the Line people as a whole. "This doctrine is to me a dreadful deciring; for its effect is, and can only be, to make the courts the shield of privilege against popular vights."

trial justice, we have suffered from the tyranty of a small minority. We have been denied, now by one court, by the legislature, after a full knowlnow by another, as in the bakeshop

If you keep on adding a few dollars each week to your Savings Account it will not take many

years to reach inde-

The 3% Compound Interest We Pay Helps the

pendence.

though I want to emphasize the fact that it involves no new principles, only

that it involves no new principles, only a new method.

"I don't mind saying, however, that I think it unfortunate that it should have been proposed by Colonel Roosevelt. He is a man of such marked characteristics, and his place in the political world is such, that he arouses intense enthásiasm on the one hand. Because of this, the great idea which he has propounded is bound to be beclouded, and its adoption to be delayed. It is a pity that anything so important should be confounded with any man's personconfounded with any man's person

"Somebody Must Lead,"

"As regard's the dean's last paragraph I can only say that I wish somebody clse whose suggestions would arouse less antagonism had proposed it; but nobody else did propose it, and so I had to. I am not leading this fight as a matter of esthetic pleasure. I am leading because somebody must lead, or else the fight would not be made at all. "I prefer to work with moderate, with and sit with the scorners on the seats of reaction, then I must part company 'We, the people, cannot turn back

Our aim must be steady, wise progress, it would be well if our people would study the history of a sister republic. All the woes of France for a century and a quarter have been due to the folly of her people in splitting into the two camps of unreasonable conservatism. and unreasonable radicalism. Had pre-revolutionary rance listened to men like Turgot, and backed them up, all would have gone well. But the beneficiaries of privilege, the Bourbon reactionaries, the privilege, the Bourbon reactionaries, the short-sighted ultraconservatives, turned down Turgot; and then found that in-stead of him they had obtained Robes-pierrie. They gained twenty years' free-dom from all restraint and reform at the cost of the whirlwind of the red terror; and in their turn the unbridled extremists of the terror induced a blind reaction; and so, with convulsion and oscillation from one extreme to another, with alternations of violent radicalism and violent Bourbonism, the French went through misery toward a

No Danger of Revolution.

"May we profit by the experiences of or brother republicans across the victor, and go forward steadily, avoidall wild extremes, and may our mira-conservatives remember that the rule of the Bourbons brought on the revolution, and may our would-be revo-lutionaries remember that no Bourbon hitionaries remember if at no Bourbon was ever such a dangerous enemy of he people and of freedom as the professed friend of both, Robesplerre, There is no danger of a revolution in this country, but there is grave discontent and unrost, and in order to remove them there is need of all the wisdom and probity and deep-seated faith in and purpose to uplift humanity we have at our command." have at our command."

In conclusion Mr. Roosevelt said that Americans should strive for so-clai and industrial justice; that to succeed leaders of "inspired idealism"

able to dream greatly and make their dreams come true, were needed; that such leaders would be cast aside when used and should not care; that when used and should not care; that the watchword should be 'spend and be spent;" that the cause was the cause of mankind and that shame and disgrace would be the country's por-tion if the "golden hopes of men" were trailed in the dust, and nothing were done but to set the greed of envy against the greed of arrogance.

To Present Library **Petition to Congress**

During the coming week the joint committee from the Brookland Brotherhood, the Brookland Citizens' Associaversity Heights Citizens Association, which is endeavoring to secure funds enough to purchase a lot in Brookland lic Library, hopes to wind up its cam-paign and go before Congress with a petition asking that a building, out of the funds donated by Andrew Carnegie,

be built in Brookland.

The committee working on this project will hold a meeting either Monday ect will hold a meeting either Monday or Tuesday night.

No time will be lost in the present-ation of Brookland's claim to Congress.

As soon as money enough is obtained to purchase the lot wanted, the joint committee will go before the lawmakers and ask their aid.

Government Buys Wireless Stations

Two 10-kilowatt wireless stations have been purchased by the Signal Corps of been purchased by the Signal Corps of the War Department to be used by the Government in its wireless service. One of these will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, replacing a 5-kilowatt station now in use there. It has not been decided where the other will be sent. Three 1-kilowatt stations have been bought for coast use.

Thirty miles of deep sea cable and bought for coast use.

Thirty miles of deep sea cable and four miles of intermediate cable for the use of the Government in Alaskan waters will be purchased next week.

Charles G. Porterfield, Government Clerk, Dies

Charles G. Porterfield, fifty-one years old, for many years a clerk in the In-"I may not always approve of what the persistent majority wants. I might sometimes think the measure unwise. But that doesn't alter the right of that majority to enforce its will in government. The Roosevelt idea, it seems to me, supplies an instrument by which

IS TAKEN TO GUARD TREASURY WEALTH

Old Regulations Changed. and Money Is Now Safe From Raid.

Great two-inch steel bars, with automatic lock gates, armed guards, 'and stringent rules that forbid the corridors o every person not employed or having business there, have been placed as additional safeguards around the vas stores of wealth in United States currency that are literally kicked around in the offices fronting on the west base nent of the Treasury Department.

The rules relative to the non-admission of any person not having direct connection with the office force em ployed there, have led to several humor ous situations, but the rules are being strictly enforced despite all protests. When the new system was inaugurated the rooms of the office of the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency on this floor were not swept or cleaned, because the watchmen positively declined to admit the janitors, without specific written orders from Chief Clerk Wilmeth, or unless the janitors were personally escorted by the chief clerk. Watchmen of the regular watch force were refused admittance to the closed corridor when on their rounds, and the passage of a stranger is simply impos-

sible.

Millions of dollars a day are handled in the express office of this corridor. New currency fresh from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is shipped out to the national banks of the country. This currency is done up in small square packages, some of them with high denomination bills containing hundreds of thousands. These packages dreds of thousands. These packages are handled like the ordinary bundles at any shipping point, though they are carefully recorded, numbered, and reg-istered, and each person handling them has a receipt when they leave his hands.

To the layman, it would appear ex tremely simple for an employe to walk out with a \$200,000 package, but those in charge declare that such a loss would be immediately detected and

traced.
In the past the corridor where this on the past the corridor where this money is handled was open like every other corridor in the building, and the public could pass at will, and look in on the vast sums being handled. Secretary MacVeagh and Chief Clerk Wilmeth decided that while they hardly thought a raid was even remotely likely, still under the old condition it was as still under the old condition it was por

Old Trick Worked On Woman for \$45

Two colored men who obtained \$43 from Catherine McDaniels, also colored, of 1121 Fourth street northwest, by what is known as the "pocketbook trick," are being sought by the police today. The woman was at Seventh and I The woman was at Seventh and I streets northwest yesterday when one of the men leaned over and picked up a purse containing a \$100 bill. The men asked her if she had change for the bill saying they would divide the money with her if she would change the bill. The woman had \$45 which she gave the men in exchange for the pocketbook which she supposed contained the \$100. After the men had gone she opened the purse and discovered it contained only a piece of paper.

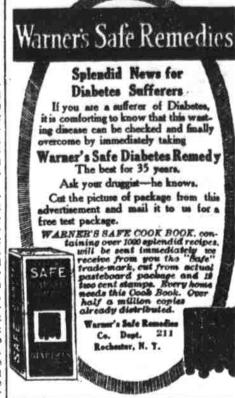
Mt. Pleasant Citizens Aid Transfer Crusade

Universal transfers are demanded by the members of the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association This association gave enthusiastic indorsement to the transfers movement after a long discussion at the meeting held in the Parker apartment house last night. Notice of the action taken will be sent to the House committee which is holding hearings on the transfer question. les hearings on the transfer question.
F. G. Coldren was appointed a com-nitive to confer with the officials of the Washington Rallway and Electric Company, upon the subject of cross scats for the cars on the Mt. Pleasant line. The association favors cross seats for all cars and will urge them upon

Boys Are Officers Now.

First Lieutenant S. C. Cousins and Second Lieutenants M. E. Miller and R. W. Wilson, of the McKinley Manual W. Wilson, of the McKinley Manual Training School, today begin their duties cation meeting.

Elks' Reunion At Tucson. TUCSON, Ariz. March 21,-Tucson, gayly decked out in the official purple, gave a hearty welcome today to the many visitors gathered here for the first many visitors gathered here for the first annual State reunion of the Elks. Prominent members of the order from all over Arizona and from points in western Texas, New Mexico, and southern California are in attendance. The reunion will continue over tomorrow. A street parade was the big feature of the opening day.



RHEUMATISM **Quickly Cured**

Never before has a remedy enjoyed such ready approval among a host of cured patrons as "MILO" RHEUMATISM REMEDY. It quickly cures the most obstinate cases of rheumatism (in any form). Gout, lumbago, sciatica, neuraigia, etc., below is a partial list of the many Washingtonians cured by "Milo."

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